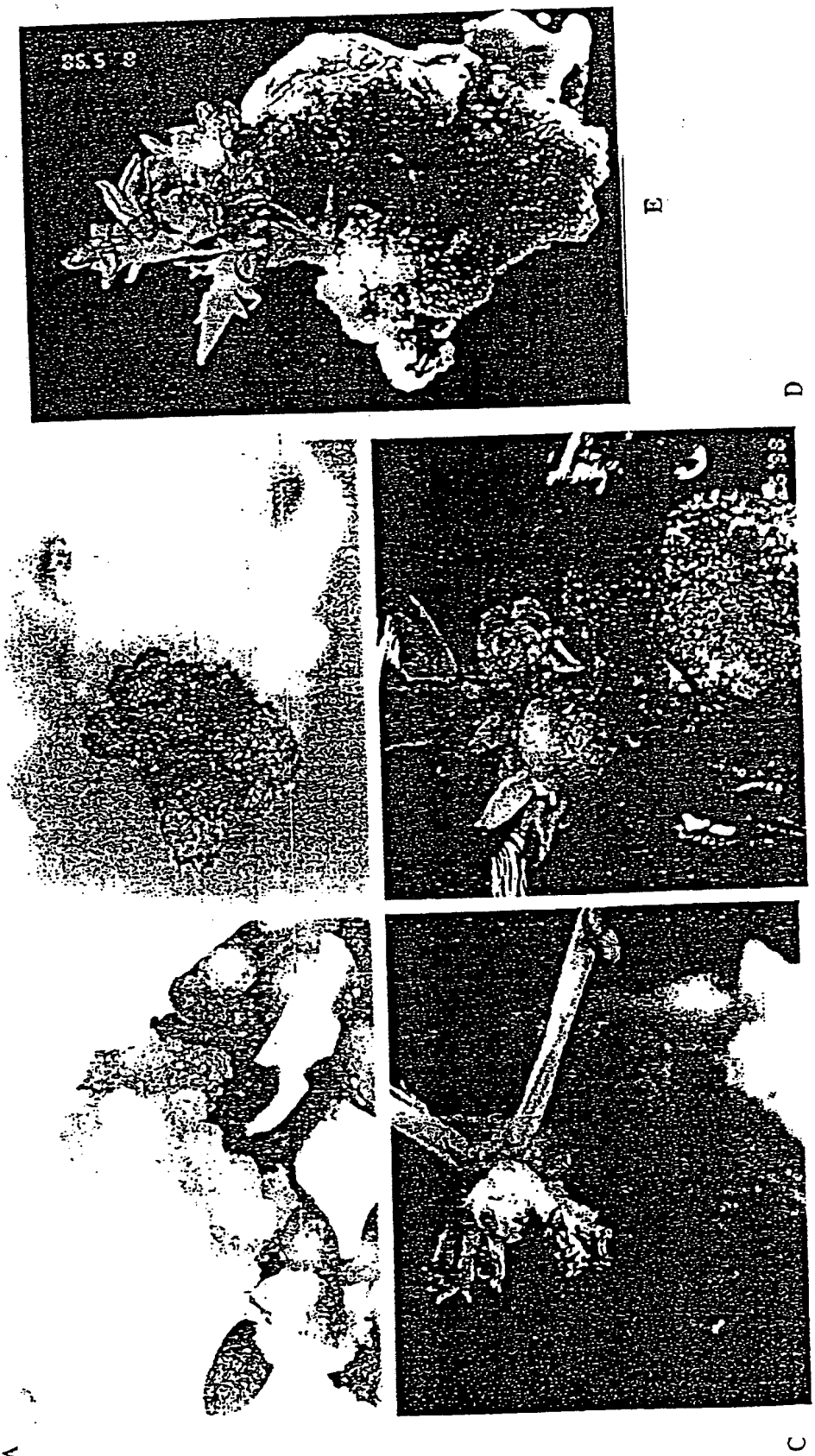


Fig.1 Adventitious bud induction from leaf
A: Callus induction; B: Adventitious bud recovery;
C,D,E: Plumule formation and adventitious bud elongation

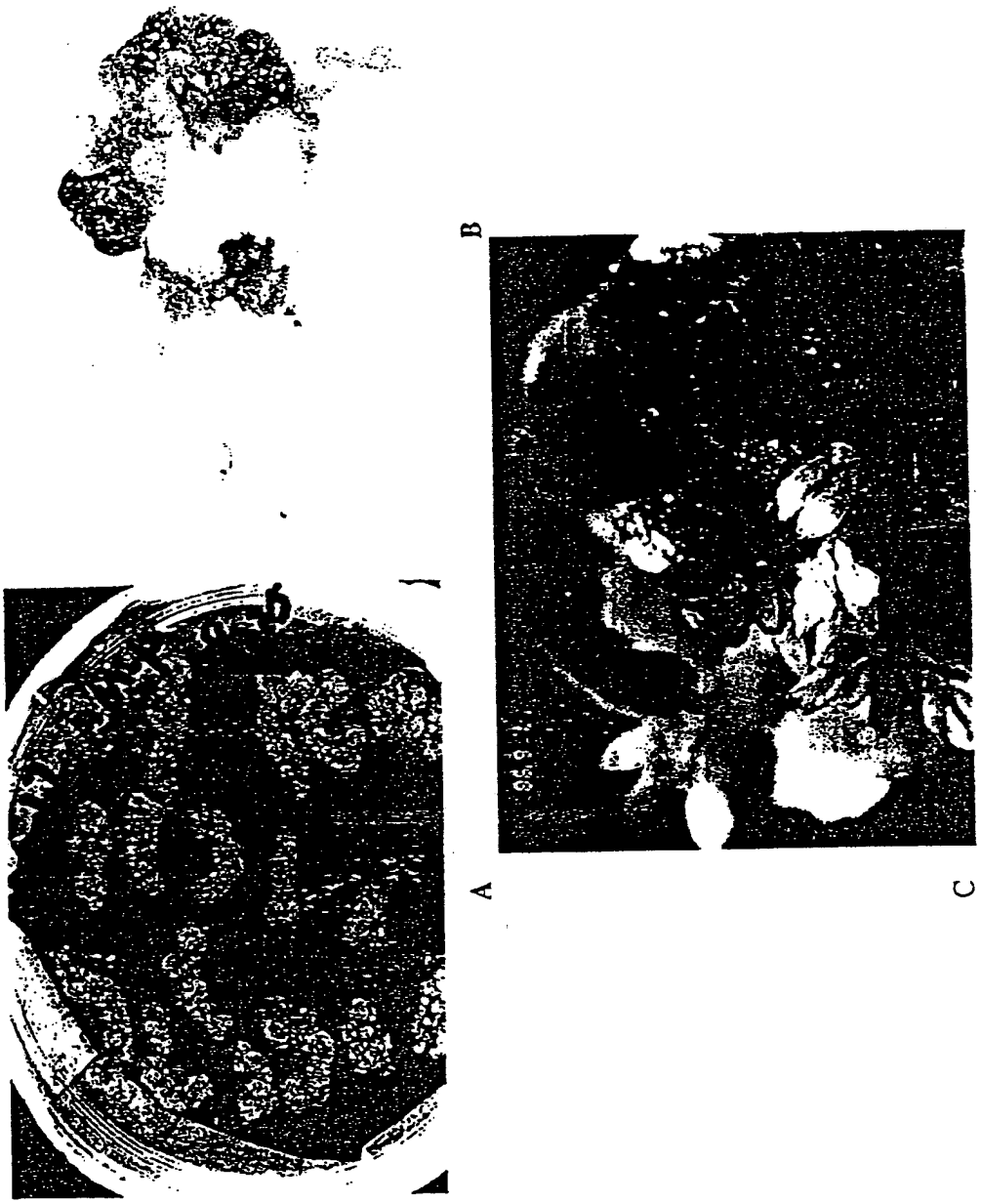


Fig.2 *Acacia mangium* regeneration from petiole. A: Callus induction; B: Adventitious bud recovery; C: Plumule formation and adventitious bud elongation.

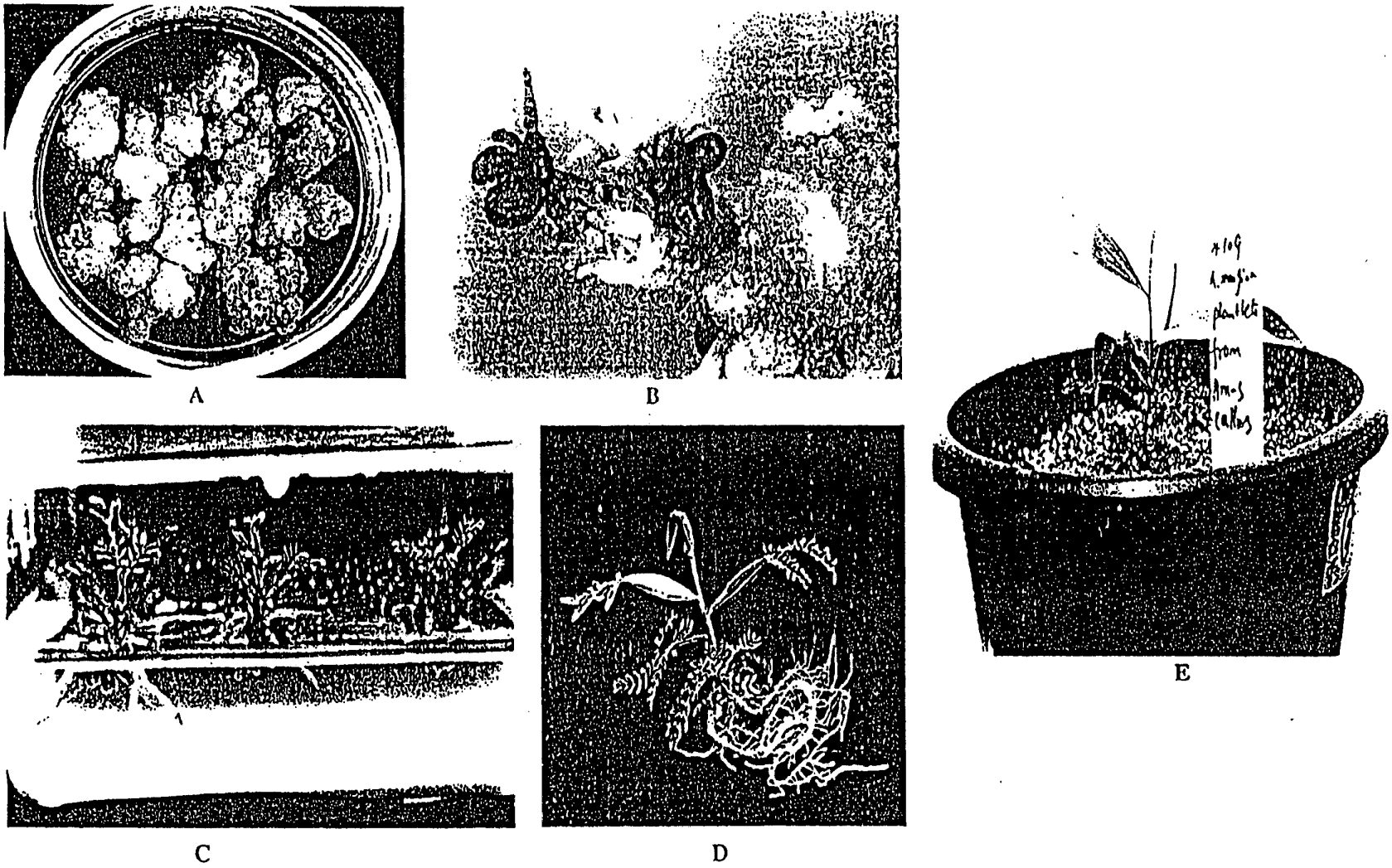
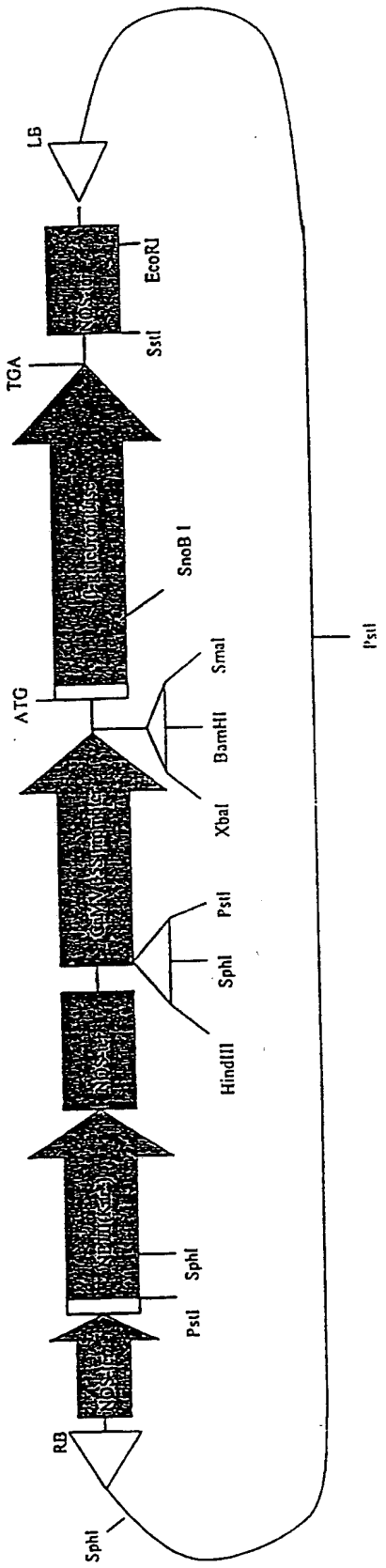


Fig.3 *Acacia mangium* regeneration from stem pieces A: Callus; B: Adventitious buds induction from callus; C: Root formation ; D: Complete plantlet; E: One month old plantlet in pot soil.



pBI121 vector

Fig.4 Map of pBI121 with an 800-bp HindIII-BamHI fragment containing the cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) 35S promoter cloned upstream of the GUS gene. Vector size: 13.0kb(CLONTECH)

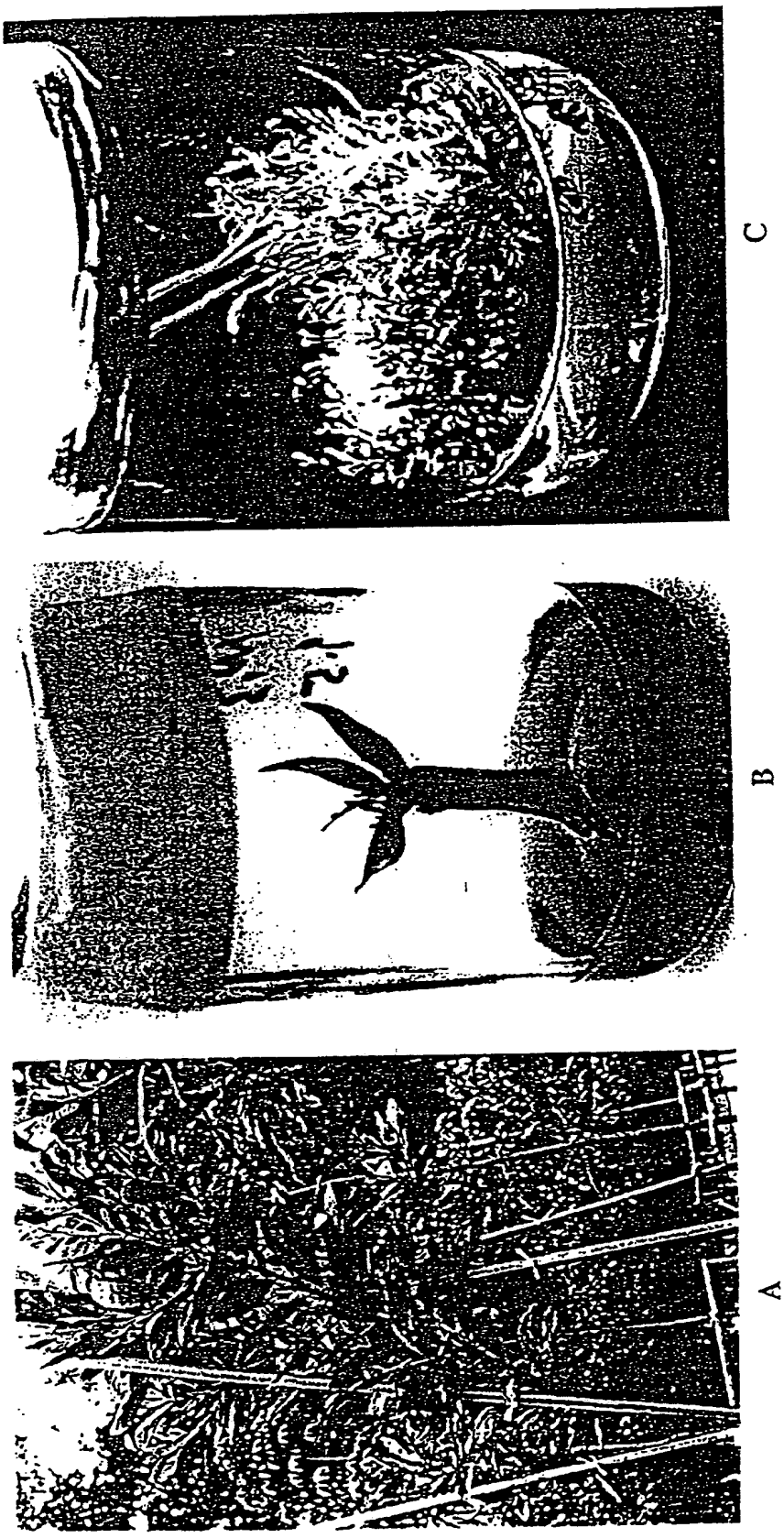


Fig.5 Rejuvenation of tree. A: Two-year old tree; B: Adventitious bud induction; C: Propagated adventitious buds with plumules

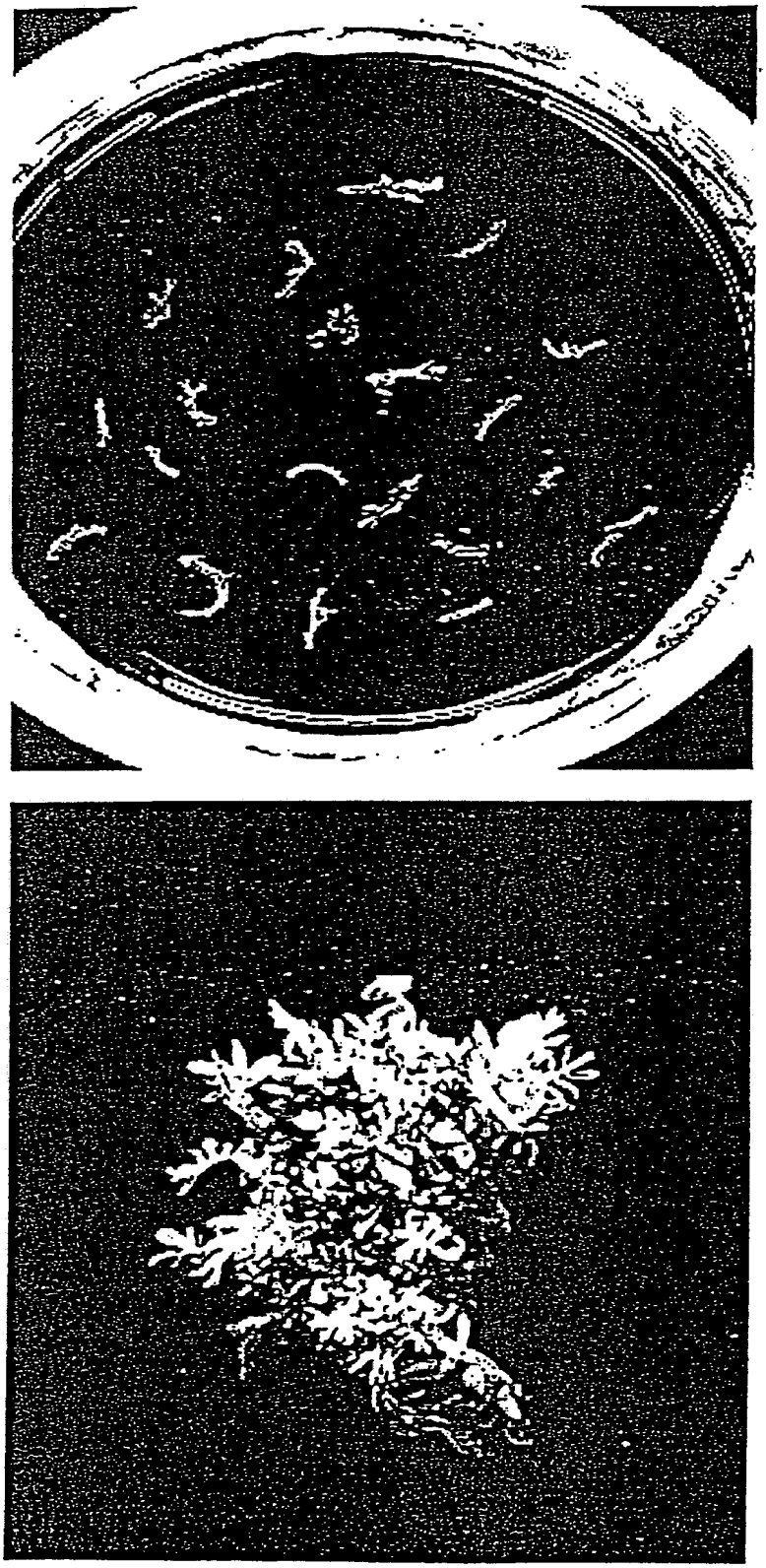


Fig.6 A: Adventitious buds; B: Stem pieces as explants for transformation

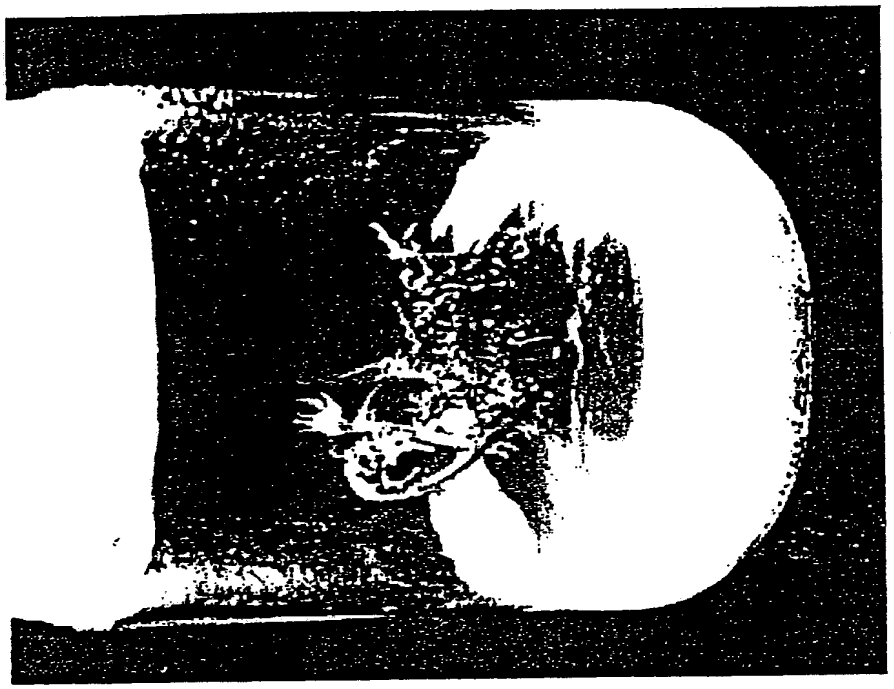


Fig. 7 Selection and induction of putative transgenic adventitious buds

Fig. 8 Gus staining of adventitious buds after selection for 5 months

Fig.9 GUS staining of young transgenic stem pieces
A,B: stem pieces C: A shoot

A

B

C

C

B

A

Fig.10 GUS staining of transgenic leaf and leaf pieces

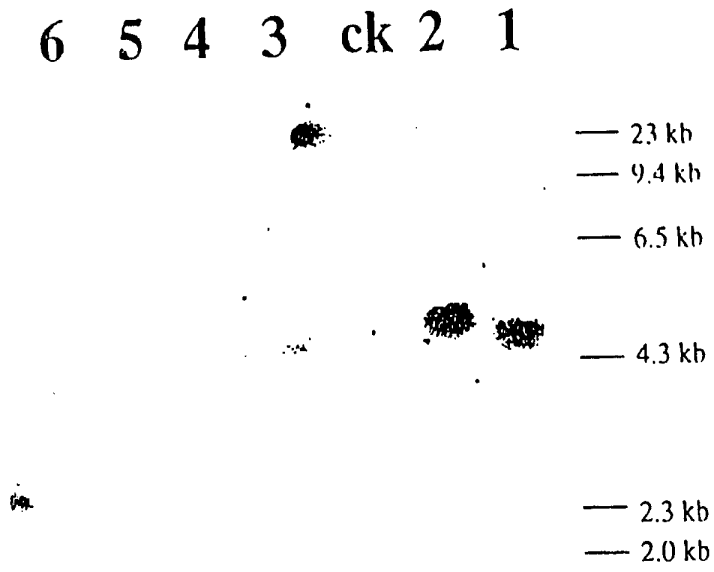


Fig.11 Southern blot to nptII probe: 20 μg DNA was digested with Hind III and hybridized to nptII probe. 1-6, transgenic lines; ck, negative control: DNA from non-transgenic plant; 7, positive control: DNA from a tomato transgenic line by plasmid pWS42 with nptII as selection maker.